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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/086,370	02/28/2002	Michael E. Childs	702.124	2692

38933 7590 08/06/2009

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3664	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/06/2009	ELECTRONIC

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/086,370
Filing Date: February 28, 2002
Appellant(s): CHILDS ET AL.

Samuel M. Korte

For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 4/24/09 appealing from the Office action mailed 9/17/08.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6600841	Friederich et al	7/2003
5995970	Robinson et al	11-1999
6484093	Ito et al	11-2002

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

i) The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

iv) Claim 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

In claim 25, the limitation "a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receiver that cooperates with the processor and provides to the processor *specific values for coordinate data*, wherein the processor *maps the specific values* with *portions of the compressed navigation data* using the activation data and dynamically *decompresses* those mapped portions and communicates *the decompressed mapped portions* to the display" is not enabled in the specification. Applicant is asked to show where such limitations are disclosed in the specification.

The rest of the claims are rejected for their dependence on a rejected base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

v) The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

vi) Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Friederich et al (6600841).

Regarding claim 1, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation device 10 (fig. 1), comprising:

a processor 12 (col. 5, line 60 to col. 6, line 6);

a memory 32 (col. 6, lines 45-59) in communication with the processor 12 (col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59; fig. 1);

a display 27 (col. 6, lines 20-34; fig. 1) in communication with the processor 12;

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12;

wherein the device uses the memory 32 in cooperation with the processor 12 and the compression and decompression instructions to compress (col. 5, lines 1-16) a plurality of coordinate data (see routing data, carto data, maneuver data, fig. 4; also sees input data stream also known as characters, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) into

reduced sizes relative to original sizes of the coordinate data (col. 17, lines 61 to col. 18, line 9; col. 23, lines 49- 57) and associate at least a portion of activation data (see 136, 149, figs 4-6; also see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55) with each coordinate data having three or more dimensions (the many rectangles represent the different dimensions of coordinate data, figs. 4-6, 8-10) and each portion of the activation data identifying one or of the three or more dimensions [col. 20, lines 41-55; as another example activation data is 136 this is associated with coordinate data e.g. 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 28, col. 17, lines 3-29]; and

wherein at least a portion of the coordinate data is dynamically communicated to the display (col. 18, lines 34-67)

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with coordinate data: Applicant discloses coordinate data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example coordinate data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing the many dimensions of the geographic or coordinate data. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate coordinate data having eight dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have eight dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, routing, carto, maneuver, etc are dimensions of coordinate data. The coordinate data is associated with activation data e.g. 136 through 146 in the geographical database 40. That is when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI), the system automatically uses activation data 136 (i.e. an identifier or pointer) to activate and pull out the

preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicant's invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as coordinate data having three or more dimensions similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to coordinates.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich further communicates the coordinate data to the display for driving guidance once the point of interest or coordinate data has been chosen by the user (col. 18, lines 33-67).

Regarding claim 2, Friederich et al (figs. 1-8; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16; abstract) disclose the device of claim l, further comprising an interface device operable to audibly communicate at least a portion of the coordinate data (col. 6, lines 30-34).

Regarding claim 6, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the dimensions is associated with attribute data relating to at least one of the other dimensions (col. 8, lines 37-44).

Regarding claim 7, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim 1, wherein the device is a handheld portable device (col. 6, lines 7-59).

Regarding claim 8, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim l, wherein the memory 32 is remote from the processor 12 (col. 6, lines 46-59).

Regarding claim 25, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation device 10 (fig. 1), comprising:

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12 in communication with a memory 32 and a display 27 (col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59; fig. 1);

the processor 12 adapted for cooperating with a memory 32 using the compression and decompression instructions to compress *(col. 5, lines 1-16)* navigation data having three or more dimensions *(rectangles labeled as Routing, Carto, Maneuver, etc in figs. 4-6, 8-10; also see input data stream also known as characters having three or more dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45),* wherein the navigation data includes activation data *[see portions of the rectangles*

labeled as 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55] and coordinate data *(the many rectangles represent the different dimensions of coordinate data; figs. 4-6, 8-10)*, wherein the activation data includes a plurality of portions and each portion of the activation data *[see portions of rectangle labeled as 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55]* maps to one of the three or more dimensions *(the many rectangles labeled as Routing, Carto, Maneuver, etc represent the different dimensions of coordinate data; figs. 4-6, 8-10)*; and

a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receiver (col. 6, lines 7-55) that cooperates with the processor and provides to the processor specific values for coordinate data, wherein the processor maps the specific values with portions of the compressed navigation data using the activation data *[see portions of rectangle labeled as 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55]* and dynamically decompresses those mapped portions (col. 18, lines 33-55), and communicates the decompressed mapped portions to the display (col. 18, lines 33-55; col. 6, lines 20-34).

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with coordinate data: Applicant discloses coordinate data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example coordinate data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing the many dimensions of the geographic or coordinate data. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate coordinate data

having eight dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have eight dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, routing, carto, maneuver, etc are dimensions of coordinate data. The coordinate data is associated with activation data e.g. 136 through 146 in the geographical database 40. That is when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI), the system automatically uses activation data 136 (i.e. an identifier or pointer) to activate and pull out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicant's invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as coordinate data having three or more dimensions similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to coordinates.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The

substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated with the portions of the activation data.

Friederich further communicates the coordinate data to the display for driving guidance once the point of interest or coordinate data has been chosen by the user (col. 18, lines 33-67).

Regarding claim 26, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein the navigation device is a portable digital assistant (col. 6, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 27, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigation device of claim 25, wherein the navigation data includes attribute data (col. 8, lines 36-44) within one or more of the three or more dimensions, and wherein the attribute data drives presentation effects of the decompressed mapped portions on the display (col. 6, lines 26-34).

Regarding claim 28, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigation device of claim 25, wherein the navigational device transmits the decompressed mapphed portions to an external device (col. 6, lines 46-59).

Regarding claim 29, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein each of the three or more dimensions include cartographic data (col. 8, lines 37-44; col. 11, lines 19-24)

Regarding claim 30, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein the decompressed match portions represent at least in part a current position of the device within a route that the device is traveling along (col. 6, lines 7-34; col. 18, lines 33-53).

Regarding claim 31, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25 further comprising an audio device in cooperation with the processor (col. 6, lines 20-34), wherein the audio device communicates at least a part of the decompressed mapped portions audibly (col. 18, lines 33-53; col. 6, lines 20-34).

Regarding claim 32, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25 wherein at least one of the three or more dimensions associated with the decompressed mapped portions includes landmark data proximate to the navigational device (col. 20, lines 13-21; col. 18, lines 1-9; fig. 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

vii) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

viii) Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friederich et al (6600841) in view of Robinson et al (5995970).

Regarding claim 3, Friederich disclose the device of claim l, but did not disclose coordinate change values relative to a previous coordinate's direction, wherein the coordinate

change is identified as a desired size for which to compress each coordinate data. However, Robinson et al (abstract; col. 1, lines 38-60; claim 1) disclose a storage medium for storing navigational data, coordinate change values relative a previous coordinate's direction, wherein the coordinate change is identified as a desired size for which to compress each coordinate data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of navigation to modify the Friederich device as taught by Robinson for the purpose of implementing an escape sequence in the event that a coordinate change cannot directly fit within an optimum bit size.

ix) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

x) Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friederich et al (6600841) in view of Ito et al (6484093).

Regarding claim 9, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation system (fig. 1), comprising:

a mass storage device (40, 32; col. 6, lines 45-59; fig. 1) adapted to store navigation data;

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12 of a navigation device 10;

the navigation device adapted to communicate with and retrieve navigation data via a communication channel (col. 6, lines 46-59), wherein the navigation device 10 includes the processor in communication with a memory 32 (fig. 1), wherein the compression and decompression instructions of the processor 12 in cooperation with the memory 32 to compress

(col. 5, lines 1-16) at least three dimensional data (see input data stream also known as characters having at least three dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) into reduced sizes relative to original sizes associated with the at least three dimensional data, and wherein the at least three dimensional data is associated with the navigation data (col. 17, lines 61 to col. 18, line 9; col. 23, lines 49- 57) and activation data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55], and wherein each one of the at least three dimensional data (see input data stream also known as characters having at least three dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) is associated with a portion of the activation data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55].

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with three dimensional data: Applicant discloses at least three dimensional data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example at least three dimensional data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing at least three dimensions. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate at least three dimensional data having at least three dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have at least three dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, each coordinate data location 136-146 in the geographical database 40 is interpreted to have at least three dimensional data having associated activation data. For example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI) 139, the system automatically

activates and pulls out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as “activation data” because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicant’s invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as having at least three dimensional data similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to data having at least three dimensions.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich did not disclose a server, although they mentioned communicating externally to the navigation device. However, Ito et al teaches of a server (col. 7, lines 7-12) adapted to communicate with the mass storage 30.

Therefore it would have been obvious to modify Ito as suggested by Friederich for effectively communicating data to an external source.

Therefore, Friederich and Ito disclose a navigation device adapted to communicate with and retrieve navigation data from a server via a communication channel

Regarding claim 10, Ito et al disclose the system of claim 9, wherein the communication channel includes a wireless channel.

Regarding claim 11, Friederich et al disclose the system of claim 9, wherein the activation data are configurable to activate or deactivate each dimension within the at least three dimensional data of the navigation data (col. 18, lines 33-55).

Regarding claim 12, Friederich et al disclose the system of claim 11, wherein the processor is operable to compress the navigation data for storage within the memory (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16).

(10) Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments filed 4/24/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In claim 25, the 112 1st new matter rejection to the limitation, “the activation data includes a plurality of portions” is hereby vacated.

Claim 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in

the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

In claim 25, the limitation "a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receiver that cooperates with the processor and provides to the processor *specific values for coordinate data*, wherein the processor *maps the specific values* with *portions of the compressed navigation data* using the activation data and dynamically *decompresses* those mapped portions and communicates *the decompressed mapped portions* to the display" is not enabled in the specification. Applicant is asked to show where such limitations are disclosed in the specification.

The sections quoted by the applicant have no support for the claimed limitation to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention, emphasis added. Applicant's disclosure does not provide support for a GPS that *provides specific values of coordinate data to a processor*. Further applicant's processor does not *map the specific values* with *portions of the compressed navigation data* using the activation.

Applicant further argues that the invention *conserves processor and memory resources* by compressing and decompressing *only data dimensions that are currently being used by the device.* The examiner further notes that applicant is arguing limitations that are not claimed, emphasis added.

Applicant's argument that the prior art does not anticipate the invention is not convincing. Applicant argues that the prior art disclose coordinates such as longitude, latitude, and altitude. The examiner disagrees and notes that applicants coordinates as disclosed in the specification page 20 encompasses more than just longitudes, latitude, and altitude contrary to applicant's

arguments. Applicant ignored the sections and explanations cited by the examiner in the rejection and points to other sections in the reference that do not fully address the claims.

Applicant’s argument that Friederich does not use activation to facilitate compression of coordinate data is not convincing. That is applicant discloses coordinate data as data having dimensions, namely longitude position, latitude position, bottom conditions, water depth. See applicant's specification filed 2/28/02 at page 17, line 25 to page 18, line 1. Also see for example fig. 8, wherein coordinate data (according to applicant’s definition) is represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872, 873……..878, wherein the many rectangles (coordinate data) are the many dimensions of geographic data. That is the dimensions can include one or more data indicative of longitude data 871, latitude data 872, depth data 873, bottom data 875, marine data 876, landmark data 878, etc. Applicant further discloses activation data at page 19, lines 11-18 as ***ANY*** data structure such as a single bit associated with each dimension data represented in a navigation data. Applicant goes forth to disclose that activation data is ANY data structure that uniquely identifies each dimension data and provides an indication to a memory and processor as to which dimension data to activate or deactivate within a compressed/packed navigation data. Now in Friederich, fig. 4, each rectangular box labeled as Routing 136, Carto 137, Maneuver 138, etc are dimensions of coordinate data in the geographical database 40 (also known as a memory) representing navigation data. The activation data is represented by the portions of the rectangular boxes labeled as 136, 137, 138, etc. Also see fig. 5, wherein the routing data has dimensions such as layer 4, layer 3, layer 2, etc. These layers are dimensions associated with activation data 136. Thus each activation data acts as pointer to a particular coordinate data (or dimension of coordinate data) during the compression and decompression process. For

example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI), the system automatically activates and pulls the chosen point of interest using activation data such as 139 in a decompression process to display the POI on a display screen. The analogy is the same for a compression process to wherein the displayed POI is compressed and stored in memory.

Further, in Friederich, figs. 4, routing, carto, maneuver, etc are dimensions of coordinate data. The coordinate data is associated with activation data e.g. 136 through 146 in the geographical database 40. That is when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI), the system automatically uses activation data 136 (i.e. an identifier or pointer) to activate and pull out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicant's invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as coordinate data having three or more dimensions similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to coordinates.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated with the portions of the activation data.

Thus according to applicant's definition, Friederich et al anticipates associating activation data with coordinate data.

Applicant's arguments regarding parcels are not convincing. In the prior art, the parcels each represent the different dimensions of the coordinate. The parcels (such as layer 0, layer 1, layer 2, etc) or dimensions of coordinate data are identified by and associated with activation data 136 for example. As already admitted by the applicant, the prior art anticipates compression and decompression of the parcels (coordinate data) which are associated with activation data e.g. (136).

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/Ronnie Mancho/

Examiner, Art Unit 3664

Conferees:

Ronnie Mancho /Ronnie Mancho/

Examiner, Art Unit 3664

Shackelford, Heather /Heather Shackelford/

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